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## ANTHROPOLOGY.

Notes taken upon an Exploration of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Valleys for the University of Pennsylvania, in the Summer of 1892.—A careful examination of the Susquehanna region showed that there were no caves available for exploration on the river side, between Pittston and Harrisburg. Many of the caverns reported as light, dry and spacious, were rifts, not large enough to stand in, or did not exist at all. The rocky ravines of the tributaries of the Lehigh in Monroe County were equally unproductive, and though there, and along the Susquehanna, the sandstone was not adapted to the formation of caverns, there seemed at first no reason why preprecipitous cliffs should not have exposed rock shelters, such as characterize the sandstone region of the upper Ohio.

A day was lost at the rock shelter in a steep hillside near Stemlersville, Monroe County, Pa., about 6 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and 5 ft. high, though tradition said that Indians had made the place and lived in it. Forty years ago, a man, having walled it in, had used it as a sheep pen. Nevertheless, it appeared that beyond a chance night's lodging for the passing tramp, it had probably never served as a shelter for humanity, and when we had removed a large fragment of rock on its floor and dug down two feet without finding any trace of charcoal below the surface, we abandoned the place.

It took half a day to find Girty's Cave in the sandstone cliffs along the Susquehanna, above Klemson's Island, said to have been the hiding place of Simon Girty, the ferocious Indian renegade of the last century. It was the one and only cave on that river, following the east branch from Wyoming to Harrisburg, *after the shelter on the bluff*, under the Shekillemy Hotel at Sunbury, had been blasted away by a railroad. Mr. McCalvey, of Girty's Notch, had to go with us to the cave, and to find it climbed up a series of perpendicular ledges, said to be inhabited by rattlesnakes, overhanging the "river road." Evidently he had forgotten the site himself, for it took half an hour's search to discover it closed by a fallen rock. The evil reputation which Girty's name had given the place in the last century had been increased by events in recent years, and our guide, descending the cliff, told the horrible story of the decomposed body of a murderer long concealed in the hole, and which he had helped to find a few years

before. The cramped inaccessible rift, only large enough for entrance on hands and knees, could have been no fit shelter for man, and even if animals had chosen it for a den it had no more interest for archæology than the so-called "Indian Cave," on a mountain top near Hunklock's Creek, on the right bank of the Susquehanna in Luzerne County, Pa. There two spacious caverns were reported, but the man who led us over the bramble-covered rocks, haunted by rattlesnakes, could only find one. This was a damp, drafty fissure between large, loose blocks of sandstone. Perfect specimens of Indian earthenware have been found hidden in the crevices of rifts like this, and we hoped to have found a hidden pot, but the place was too far from water and too difficult of access to have presumably served as a primitive habitation, and we were not surprised to find no underground relic of man's occupancy when we dug down into the black mold of its floor.

A century of weather and original rough usage seems to have played such havoc with the pottery of the Pennsylvania Indians that scarcely anything is left but small sherds. If it had not been for the habit of the white man's predecessor of placing pots in small caves and rock rifts for safe keeping, we should have few earthen specimens left perfect enough to show what the old forms were. Scarce as Indian graves are in the east Apalachian region of Pennsylvania those containing perfect pots are still scarcer. As a great rarity, the Wilkesbarre Historical Society shows an almost complete pot, found by John Kern in an Indian grave on the Susquehanna River at Plymouth, near by, and another unearthed on the neighboring Kingston Flats, by Millard P. Murray; but one of their best specimens is that found on a ledge in a cave near Tunkhannock, by Asa Dana, in 1858. Mr. A. F. Berlin, of Allentown, informs us that another perfect pot was found recently, as if hidden by an Indian in precolonial times, on the shelf of a sandstone rift on Indian Mountain, near Kresgyville, Carbon County, Pa., by Alfred Keppler.—H. C. MERCER.

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## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

**Professor Thomas Henry Huxley** died at Eastbourne near London, June 30th. Professor Huxley was born in 1825 at Ealing, Middlesex, England. He was educated at Ealing School, of which his